





# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

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It must be admitted that credit is due to such Democrats as Senators Hampton of South Carolina, and Pendleton of Ohio, for their opposition to the attempt to unseat Senator Kellogg of Louisiana. While we believe that Hampton and Butler, Hill and Gordon, Lamar and his colleague, Morgan and his colleagues, and others from other southern states, hold their positions as the direct result of a violation of law, of violence and fraud, and even crimes, it is after all refreshing to see them respecting the positions which they occupy by not violating or outraging the principles of law in their high official positions to which they have been elevated.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire in the minority report of the Senate Select Committee on which was Butler of South Carolina and others of that ilk, who went on a summer tour to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, smelling around to see how the institutions and laws of those states compared with those of South Carolina and Mississippi, says very pointedly that there was not proved one single allegation of fraud, misconduct or intimidation on the part of any Republican or employer or manufacturer, or by any person of any party either in Massachusetts or Rhode Island. He says that if there was anything of the kind the Wallace Committee did not find it. We wonder how many southern members of Congress are going to lounge on committees at the expense of the government at Saratoga, the Narragansett and the White Mountains this summer.

## BEN HILL'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator B. H. Hill of Georgia, on the unseating of Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, has the merit of being nothing more than a tirade, rhetorically speaking, but it has the significance of being the sort of key-note for the Democrats in the coming campaign. It is a kind of southern wild man, whose brain is usually at a red-hot heat, and who lets out smoke and vapors and roarings at random, but always with a good deal of actual learning and logic and eloquence and little of real conviction. On the subject of real conviction, it seems really odd as a contradiction of the southern statesmen, and some of the real cranks that are in the southern Bourbon politics—the cranks of adhering to exploded theories and rotten issues—but he has a way of dressing his ideas up in the uncouth garb of insanity. He resembles somewhat one of those fools in ancient royal families at whose saying everybody laughed, but who frequently uttered a great deal of truth.

Therefore all through this late speech, which has been so long held in waiting, there were interpolated in wild and disjectant rantings the principles on which the southern Democrats intend to conduct the canvass. The cropping out in full bloom in his closing fury words will go into the southern Democratic platforms in modified phraseology, but the same in essence. Hear him:

In conclusion Senator Hill described the sad condition of affairs in the south when the war closed. "A race of slaves were suddenly made free and armed with the ballot, while thousands of the best and most enlightened citizens were disfranchised. Hordes of northern carpet-baggers then came upon them, and to this class alone were the troubles of the south since the close of the war entirely due." He hoped the people would rise up and sweep the last vestige of power from that party which had perpetuated its life by fraud and bribery.

While Mr. Hill in disjectant and immethodical speech like what we have copied alone, reiterates and reaffirms the doctrines which produced the war, other southern Bourbons, more methodical and less wild, are incorporating the same ideas, rudely expressed by Mr. Hill, into the terse phrases of their platforms. It is on these old and exploded theories that they propose to appeal to the American people, with a view of getting control of the country. In this they will be as wild in the aggregate as Mr. Hill is personally. These southern Democrats have not yet comprehended, or if they have comprehended they have not admitted, that the question of states rights or secession was submitted to the tribunal of war, and was decided against them. Appomattox settled the question as to the relative powers of the United States and the states to the effect that the law of the United States is the supreme law, and that the American people will never look again with any tolerance upon the principles which caused to the country so much bloodshed and disaster. Mr. Hill's speech bristles with the pestiferous doctrines of secession, is but a forerunner of what we shall hear from the first day of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention to the last day before voting. Toombs' thunder has been stolen from him by the "regenerate" Hill.

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## THE SHOOTING OF LINCOLN.

The Plot to Turn Off the Gas After Booth Fired—Unpublished Incidents.

A man whose name demands a place in the history of the rebellion arrived from San Francisco a few days ago. His name is William Withers, Jr. He is a musician by profession, and has just finished an engagement as leader of the orchestra at the California Theater. It is a fact familiar perhaps to a very few that Mr. Withers, Jr., was the leader of the orchestra of the National Theater, Washington, on the night of the assassination, April 14, 1865, and prevented a frightful panic, although he was at the time unconscious of the important service he had rendered the audience. The story of Mr. Withers' experiences of that night and the part he took in the proceedings has never been fully told.

The Cabinet had held a meeting that day, and at the close of the session, which had been remarkably harmonious, the President invited any member of his Cabinet who felt so inclined to accompany him to the theater in honor of the events of the previous twenty-four hours; but it seems that none accepted the invitation. The President, Mrs. Lincoln, their son, a pupil of Mr. Withers; Major H. R. Rathbone, Senator Harris and his daughter, Miss Harris, made up the party. They occupied an upper box. When the orchestra heard that the President was to be there, one of the musicians, an Italian named Taltavullo, suggested to Mr. Withers that the orchestra flag, which was the property of the Italian, be used to decorate the front of the box, and it was accordingly raised. Mr. H. P. Phillips, also composed a song for the occasion, and handed it to Mr. Withers to set music to it. Mr. Withers composed a martial air, rehearsed the music with Miss Laura Keane, the leading lady, the understanding being that the song was to be sung at the end of the second act by Miss Keane, the company.

## JOINING IN THE PROTEST.

Mr. Withers had understood that this song should be sung at the close of the second act, but when the curtain was rung down he saw that the programme had been changed without consulting him. His story of what followed is this: As the play had proceeded, an actor, upon the stage, and not being the stage manager, went to the manager's desk at the wing, where Mr. Wright, the prompter, was on duty. The "governor," or gas apparatus, was in close proximity to Wright's desk. The governor of this governor was a man named Spangler, assistant stage carpenter, and one of the conspirators, was standing beside it. Mr. Withers said, "Spangler, step away a moment, I want to speak to Mr. Wright." Spangler did not move. An angry word overspread his face, and Mr. Withers repeatedly ordered him to go to his position as scene shifter. He started away, muttering something, which Mr. Withers did not hear, and to which he paid no attention at the time. He inquired of Mr. Wright why the song had not been sung, and Mr. Wright said that the programme had been changed so as to have the piece brought in at the close of the performance. "Go into the orchestra just before the finish," said Mr. Wright, "and get your instruments in tune, and we will make the song the finale." Mr. Withers said the effect would be lost by this proceeding, and, turning down the cover of the "governor," he partly sat down upon it, and suggested that the audience at the finish would begin to move and spoil the piece, winding up to move by telling Mr. Wright that, if produced at all, the song must be sung during the play. Just then the whistle blew for change of scene and Spangler had to attend to the shifting. Mr. Withers then started down past the wings to a stairway leading under the stage. Just as he was in the act of stepping down the first step he heard a pistol shot. Surprised at the report, knowing that there was no shooting in the play, he stopped and looked toward the proscenium.

## AN ENCOUNTER WITH BOOTH.

At that instant Booth dashed into the passageway with a dagger in his hand. Withers was standing directly in line with the stage door or private entrance. His first thought was to flee. Booth was looking for the man who had fired the shot; but the next instant the madman was upon him, thrusting at him with the dagger. The point of the weapon cut two holes in the coat worn by the musician, one on the back of the neck and the other on the right shoulder, going through all the clothing and into the stage door or private entrance. In the struggle Mr. Withers was knocked down and badly bruised, and Booth escaped through the private door. Before Mr. Withers could get upon his feet, Harry Hawke, the actor, came rushing through the passageway after Booth, and fell over the prostrate form of Mr. Withers. It was then for the first time that the musician learned what had happened. He still has the coat he wore on that memorable occasion. It is an evening dress coat of black-blue broadcloth. He exhibited it to the reporter, put it on and described how Booth attacked him, and the exact position he was in when the thrusts were made. The only words uttered by Booth were: "Get out of my way! get out of my way, or I'll kill you!"

The flag which has a place in history as the possession of Mr. Withers given to its owner, who resided in Memphis, and is now, Mr. Withers believes, in Washington. The flag, it will be remembered, was torn by Booth's spur, which caught in it as he jumped from the box to the stage, and it was this accident to the assassin that caused his leg to be broken.—N. Y. Herald.

The patient boy went to a neighbors for sour milk. "I haven't any but sweet," said the woman. "Then I'll wait till it sours," said he pulling out his marbles.

## THINGS ABOUT EMIGRANTS.

The N. Y. Sun has a long sketch of the scenes at Castle Garden, giving interesting and amusing facts about the foreign emigrants.

## FUNNY COSTUMES.

The national costumes that formerly gave such a picturesque appearance to the immigrants, and marked each people distinctively, are disappearing. From Germany, Holland, England, Sweden and Ireland, come now about the same general style of garments, varied simply in cut and color, all bearing a close resemblance to the general fashion of raiment worn here. Yet, occasionally, one still encounters groups from countries more remote or farther in the rear of the universal progress toward assimilation who are well worthy of attention and remark. A party of Icelandic men, six in number, arrived here not long ago, whose garb would have been a prize for a side show. Their pantaloons of dark gray frieze extended to their arm-pits. Their vests and coats just met the upper edge of the pantaloons, and from each coat dangled between the shoulders of its wearer a pair of the funniest, most ridiculous, and diminutive tails it is possible to imagine. Big silver buttons that had been bequeathed from father to son for many generations, studded the garments. The handsomest men's costumes worn by any immigrants are those of the Tyrolese, consisting of long stockings, velvet knee breeches, embroidered vests, short cloaks, conical hats, adorned with feathers, &c. It is a dress that has been familiarized throughout the country by the many bands of Tyrolese singers who have "yodel-ed" all over the land, and one which, by its beauty, deserves to be retained. The women from the same country have brightly striped petticoats, sometimes with strips of gold or silver lace that make a very bright and pleasing show. Almost always both men and women have finely developed, handsome forms, which their costume displays to the best advantage. Their manners are very good—the women are generally very good—the immigrants they are among the cleanest and neatest.

The gayest plumed immigrant birds are the Finlanders. They wear mostly homespun materials, but gaudy with bright colors. Generally they come in colonies of forty or fifty persons, and when such a band arrives they seem to brighten up the place. The women's dresses are roundings. Like very blue—no half tints or shades, but strong, pronounced colors—and their head gear consists of snowy white frilled mob caps. The fondness for color which distinguishes them is shown even in the dress of the men, who wear coat bindings of brilliant contrasting tints. On their heads the men wear colored caps of knitted wool, like the fishermen of Brittany. Finland babies are brought here slung conveniently in leather bags on their mothers' backs in just the same fashion that an Indian squaw carries her papoose. The last colony of Finlanders that came here, only a few weeks ago, all seemed well-to-do, and brought with them from their homes a sufficient quantity of dried meat, dried fish, and other edibles to last them until they reached their destination in Minnesota.

## THE MONEY EMIGRANTS BRING.

Concerning their financial condition, it is found quite impracticable to arrive at any positive knowledge of the amount of money brought into the country by immigrants; but an approximate idea may be derived from the fact that the money changers in the Garden frequently exchange as much as \$150,000 per diem for them. The average sum supposed to be brought by each immigrant in late years has been about \$60, but that is probably an under-estimate for those who have arrived this year. To this amount brought into the country by them in the cash should also be added the price of tickets for inland transportation, purchased in Europe from agents of American railroad and steamboat companies. The largest sums of money are brought by men over 50 years old, and represent the savings of a lifetime, carried here for investment.

The Hollanders, frugal, industrious, and clean, come pretty well provided with money, as a rule, and are apart from considerations of personal beauty, among the pleasantest to look at. One of the most curious distinctive peculiarities of the costume of their women is a strange sort of helmet, made of brass, silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the wearer, flange work or exquisitely chased—a thin sheet of metal, closely fitted the head, and worn under a snowy linen cap. On each side the cap comes down over the cheek in a sort of metallic curl. They all wear wooden shoes, and it is really amusing to see the children, even little toddlers just beginning to walk, clattering about, easily and securely, in the clumsy sabots.

## GREETINGS AND SALUTATIONS.

The Germans are the least demonstrative of any of the immigrants in meeting their friends. Hearty handshakings, sometimes a solemnly administered kiss on the cheek, and an explosive "so!" or a formal "Wie gehtes?" are about all they generally indulge in. But that their hearts are as warm and their affection as deeply stirred as any other persons', may easily be read in their tear-moistened eyes and the happy smiles that light up their countenances. The Russians are great kissers. The Italians greet with noisy laughter, kisses, and irrepressible chatter. But of all the wild welcomes, those of the Irish are the most vigorous. Shouts, embraces, ejaculations of "Glory be to God!" "The saints be with us!" "Alannah," and the like, make the rafters ring.

A great many old Irish persons who have been maintained at home for years past by their children in this country are now being brought away. About twenty very old men and women of this class came in the steamship City of Brussels on her latest arrival. Long before they were landed their children were at the Garden, waiting for them with bundles of clothing before marching them off to meet their friends in their new home, and when they came ashore it was a pleasant and interesting sight to see how the old folks were brushed up, smartened, rigged out with showy neckties, white shirts, silk hats, bright ribbons, &c. The proportion of Irish immigrants now going direct to the west, with agricultural intents, is said to be much greater than ever before. Comparatively few of them linger in the city to look for work, but hasten on in search of the industry to which they have been accustomed at home.

## FEW GO SOUTH.

A good forty per cent. of all the immigrants who have arrived at this port this year have been of the most valuable class for the material development of the country, healthy, able-bodied, single young men, and comparatively few of them have had any other purpose in view than to go to the south. Few remain in this state, and hardly any of them go south. The west is their objective point. The south does not invite them, and for the greater number, especially of the most valuable classes, the climate of the south is repellant. Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota are their chosen fields.

## Is It to Be War.

Do the people of Colombia or their officials desire to provoke a rupture with the United States? If so, then, if they are not misrepresented, they have taken the first step in that direction and have only to proceed to confront our ships of war and to abolish the coal stations for our fleet that this government desires to establish in the Laguna de Chiriqui on the Atlantic and in Golfo Dulce on the Pacific. It will not take long to open this question and put it at issue should the Colombians determine to send "two thousand men" to prevent this government from providing for the coaling of its war vessels at these points, as is now intimated. One thing is very certain: If the government of the United States has established, or is about to establish coal stations at either or both the points named, it is highly probable that it fully understands what its rights are in the premises.

Then, if these two regiments of doughty warriors who have started from Bogota to destroy our men-of-war now on business, should not turn out to be a myth, then this government may be called upon to define its position on that question. The time may come when it will be advisable to revive the long neglected policy of Secretary Marcy, which proposed to separate the whole belt of territory traversed by the Panama railway, including the ports of Panama and Aspinwall from the nominal authority of a local government, and convert it into a free and independent state under the protectorate of the United States. That would settle the questions of coaling stations and the construction of a ship canal in that territory under other auspices than those of the United States. It is to be hoped that our lively Congress will not rush at this question like a horse to battle and declare war under the alarm that 2,000 Bogotans will capture our coaling war vessels, but will do no harm to advise that government that Uncle Sam understands his rights and dares to maintain them. Our vessels must have coal, and, what is more, they will have it, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must.

The Democratic papers of Tennessee are unanimous in declaring the late Republican State Convention to be a remarkably successful one. The Brownsville States admits that "it was the largest gathering of the party since 'the days of Brownlow, and from a 'tame and indifferent disposition the 'Republican party in Tennessee' has assumed a bold, buoyant and hopeful attitude."

Of its nomination for Governor the same papers speak well. The Nashville Banner says: "Judge Hawkins is a good man for the purpose desired. He is a shrewd man, a fine and impressive speaker and has the peculiar 'quality of aggressiveness.' He is far more apt to place his opponent on the 'defensive' than to defend himself."

The Republican platform is a plain, strong protest against repudiation in all its disguises. Of it the Memphis Avalanche says: "The Republicans have shown their sincerity by an emphatic declaration for honesty and the nomination of a staunch debt-payer as their candidate for Governor. If the Democratic State Convention succumbs to the threat of the low-tax agitators and fails to nominate a sound debt-payer, on a sound debt-paying platform, the party will certainly be defeated in the coming state contest."

That staunch Republican organ, the Knoxville Republican, is confident that the contest this fall will result in the election of a Republican Governor and legislature, and is hopeful, too, that the electoral vote of Tennessee may be cast for the Republican candidate for President.

Jackson Tribune: Everywhere in Tennessee the Democratic party is full of rivalry, discord, strife and dissension. It is cursed with a horde of hungry vampires who have tasted blood, and are determined to fasten upon a fat office or die. If there were no hope for it than comes of this insatiable greed of office, it were better that it cursed its cardinal principles and die.

The following conversation recently took place between Senator Saulsbury and Senator Jones of Florida: Saulsbury—"I suppose you are safe for re-election again, are you not?" Jones—"Safe enough, if our people carry the legislature; but the Republicans talk of carrying it, and I am a little afraid they are going to do it."

## Thaddeus Stevens' Prophecy about John Sherman.

The discussion of Thaddeus Stevens' "reconstruction bill" excited much opposition from his own party. On one occasion three or four Ohio members attempted to dissuade him from pressing his measure to a vote without accepting an amendment, but he stood firm.

"Why," said John A. Bingham, "do you go so far, Stevens? you are too strong." He quietly remarked: "If I can get you up half way, I have accomplished much more than I could in any other way."

"But," says another Ohio member, "the Senate will not stand by you and pass your bill."

"I have not half as much fear of the Senate," said Mr. Stevens, "as I have of the House."

"John Sherman will oppose it in the Senate," said another.

The great statesman from Pennsylvania rose to his feet with merriment in his eye. "I fear," said he, "you Ohio men need to study John Sherman a little closer and learn to know him as well as men from other states. I know not whether he will oppose the bill or not, but there is one thing I am willing to do: I will leave this whole question of reconstruction to him, if you will be satisfied." "John Sherman," continued he, "will show you that he understands what is the best interests of the whole nation. He is the true friend of the colored man, and I can tell you he is a host in himself for his power to develop the best resources of this war-smitten country lately in rebellion, and I am not afraid to trust his wisdom."

After some criticism of the various plans of reconstruction he again resorted to Mr. Sherman, and said:

"John Sherman will demonstrate to this country his ability as a statesman, his spotless character as a man, and finally he will go down into history as one of the greatest, if not the greatest financier this world has ever produced. You smile, but you will see it, mark me, you will see it!"—Washington World.

The business men of the country will now be able to appreciate some of the higher beauties of the course of the Democratic Congress in attempting to degrade a co-ordinate branch of the general government, by withdrawing appropriations necessary to keep the machinery in working order. Secretary Sherman has made the available money run the government as long as possible, but now he has issued a circular, which had all been expended, and which Congress has supplied the deficiency, and water should be turned off from all the public buildings of the country. The business interests of the American people will be seriously injured, less in the south perhaps than elsewhere, and the responsibility rests alone on the shoulders of the Democratic Congress. United States Judges are closing their courts, also, in some sections, on account of inability to pay the witnesses and jurors, and justice is thereby delayed. Unless Congress shall realize what they have done, other branches of the civil service will be proportionately paralyzed.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," was never more aptly illustrated than now. This is one of the issues that our Democratic friends will have to shoulder next fall, and the success with which they will meet is foreshadowed in the last elections. In every northern state they were routed and driven back in great confusion, and yet their opponents used only this point as ammunition against them. Were it not for the present good of the country the Republican party should watch with great glee their further progress into the swamps. The chances were that the strong public opinion will cause them to retrace their footsteps, even if inclination leads them on.—Knoxville Chronicle.

## The Worthless Young Man.

No man is responsible for the circumstances of his birth. If he is born in a rickety tenement house and cradled in a discarded soap box, it is nothing to his discredit. If he is born with a golden spoon in his mouth and brought up among all that is elegant, he can not help it. It is customary to speak of the dirty and poor and uneducated as the lower and the dangerous classes. The people who have money and fine clothes, and nice houses, with good things on their tables are sometimes alluded to as the upper classes. If these who have the desirable things make a wise use of them, it is well. If they neglect their opportunities in this direction, they are no better members of society than the poor fellows. In fact, they are not as good, for they fail in giving society what it has a right to expect of them.—Phil. Times.

The Democrats are much troubled about their issue, for the next campaign. "Fraud" and Tilden don't amalgamate. "Reform" is ridiculous in the light of the cipher dispatches, "troops at the polls" are checkmated by the bulldozers, "economy" is dead and buried, and so on through the entire list. Sam Tilden's "barbs" are about the only live things in the party and if an issue must be made they are ready.

## Hay for Hogs.

But few men, says the Nebraska Farmer, are aware of the fact that hay is beneficial to hogs, but it is true, nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting box (or hay-cutter), and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay short and mix it with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. The hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill or other slop food it is highly relished by them. In winter, use for hogs the same hay you feed to your horses; you will find that while it saves bran, shorts or other food, it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

## The Choice at Chicago.

The Republican party is now in a situation in which it cannot afford to take risks. The majority which, under the most favorable circumstances, can be expected for the Republican candidate must be small. It is of the highest importance that no mistakes should be made in the selection of the candidate and no unnecessary weights assumed. As to the platform, it is not probable that either party will present any issue of principle or policy that will be likely to attract much public attention. The important work of the Chicago Convention will be to select a candidate whose record shall be clean and whose public career shall have furnished evidence of a capacity and judgment that will inspire confidence.

Party success is not the only consideration that appeals to the prudence of the convention. The election should be of decided result. A condition of things now prevails that would render a very close and doubtful triumph, one exceedingly perilous to the country. Elements of mischief exist, and the possibilities of trouble arising out of them cannot be contemplated without alarm. Eager and self-seeking ambition should therefore be suppressed, and carefully contrived personal machinery to secure the nomination of any candidate should not be encouraged.

The Republican party will encounter some difficulties in presenting the name of any candidate to the country for whom it is merely a bright man of especially dramatic and attractive qualities. These are not the qualities which the office most requires. Government is a complicated business, requiring long study, patience of detail, sound judgment and the absence, rather than the presence, of emotional excitement. The Presidency is an office which in some respects is merely an enlargement of the duties of a manager of private business, with great variety of affairs, and requiring great coolness of head, soundness of judgment and variety of information. Thoughtful people of the country so understand it, and it is by that class, the great independent vote that can be controlled by no party discipline, but is found between rather than within party lines, that the results of Presidential contests are decided. When the candidate is named at Chicago it will be asked, what has he done? What has he said or written that he can point to as evidence to them of his title to their trust and confidence? Has he drafted or expounded any important measure of legislation? Has he made an address on public questions in any way noted as an exposition of principles or policy? Has he held an administrative office? Is his temper consistent with patient administrative ability? The position of a Presidential candidate is a passive one, and the test and trial of his merits in a Presidential canvass is fearfully severe. He must patiently endure a criticism that searches with a cold minuteness every passage of his life and a dissection that tests the quality of every fibre of his public career.

It will not do to nominate a man who cannot triumphantly endure such a trial. In view of the fact that the Republican party has leaders of long experience, of pure record, of consistent principles, of great achievements, tried and experienced statesmen, it would not be wise to select as its candidate a man of little merit and of vulnerable record.

## Canada's Labor Trouble.

Our northern neighbor deserves the sympathy of the country in her trouble with trade unions and riotous laborers, for similar organizations and individuals have robbed the United States of much peace and money without gaining anything for themselves. Our special despatch from Montreal tells of some ugly fighting along the wharves, and reports of previous strikes have recorded a greater quantity of violence than is usual in labor disturbances on this side of the line, showing either that there are fewer clear heads among Canadian laborers than in similar circles here, or that professional agitators are more numerous and sly in the Dominion than in the Union. There may also be more provocation endured by the Canadian strikers, but among these there should be some leader shrewd and honest enough to explain that violence never helped but hindered a strike. Archbishop Taschereau has issued from Quebec a timely pastoral against trade unions, which should be effective through its writer's position as well as the sound sense of the prelate's assertion that a man's labor is his own, to be sold at whatever price its owner pleases, and that the unions sin grievously in attempting to compel men to join them and work only at their prices. The prospect is that in Canada, as well as here, the unions will eventually array the majority of workmen against them and be themselves the victims of their own violence and stupidity.—N. Y. Herald.

According to the Cincinnati Commercial the money value put upon the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by Uncle Sam is only \$500,000—that he has given it out that this is all the oil he will furnish for the use of the machine. Governor English, of Connecticut, says the same authority is ready to go double that, while Mr. Payne, of Ohio, is understood to be prepared to fluctuate about the same figure. This may be all true enough, but the trouble is that the two last best political markets, make their highest bid at once, while the veteran of Copher Alley has great faith in the reserve bar! He will, doubtless, raise his bid if necessary. One thing is very clear—the machine will need a powerful sight of greasing this year.

"I am a ruta-baga, and here's where I plant myself," said a tramp, as he entered a farm-house near Freeport, Ill., and seated himself at the table. "We allers bile ours," said the farmer's wife, and soured him with a dish-paful of boiling water.

Any discharged soldier of the United States who has not made application for pension on account of wounds or disability received while in service, must do so before July 1, 1880. After that time pensions will date only from the time of application. The same is true regarding application for additional bounty yet claimed by many soldiers.

A Michigan girl has been arrested for carrying a revolver. That is right. 'No female should be allowed to wear bangs in her hip pocket.'

## The Bagdad "Date-Mark."

Bagdad is noted for a mysterious malady which affects everybody in the city, whether a citizen or stranger. It is a sore, and is called a "date-mark," because after it has passed away it leaves an indelible mark about the size and shape of a date. It generally comes upon the face, and lasts a year, and then goes away. The scar is just skin deep. It appears as if the surface had been seared away with caustic or a hot iron, and it by no means enhances the beauty of the victim. With the natives the sore generally comes in childhood, and then it commonly settles upon the face. The cheek of nearly every man and woman brought up in Bagdad shows the unmistakable mark. Sometimes it settles on the nose, and then the disfigurement is considerable. Sometimes on the eyelid, and blindness is generally the result. Strangers are attacked even after a very brief residence; but if they are adults, they get the sore on the arm or wrist. It is more painful there than on the cheek, but of course, there is no disfigurement. In every case the attack runs its course for a year. No treatment, no ointment or medicine, has the slightest effect upon it. Once the sore makes its appearance, the sufferer knows what to expect, and he may as well resign himself philosophically to all it involves.

The Arabs say that every one that goes to Bagdad must get the "date-mark," if he does not get it while in the city, he will get it after he leaves; and if he does not get it while alive, he will get it after he is dead; it is not to be avoided. The visitation is not as a rule painful, unless it happens to fix upon a spot above a joint or a muscle frequently brought into exercise. The irritation occasioned by a movement of the affected part is often considerable, and gives rise to a good deal of suffering. The general health is little, if at all, disturbed in ordinary cases. The children play about the narrow streets, and make mud pies quite joyously, with great ulcers, the size of a crown-piece, on their little cheeks. It gives them no concern that they are being marked and perhaps disfigured for life, and of pain they feel nothing. When a little later on I stopped at Mardin I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Thom of the American Mission in that town, and he told me that he had examined the ulcer under a microscope, and found it to be composed of a fungoid growth; but nothing that he had ever tried had been able to arrest or modify its usual course. He had applied distilled nitric acid without producing more than temporary effect. An application of iodine was just as inefficacious. He was attacked himself, a large "date mark" forming on his forehead, and apparently eating clear through the skin to the bone, but nothing that he could think of was of the least use.

## A Conductor Who Backed Down.

Before the train left Bay City yesterday morning for Detroit a woman nearly six feet tall and having a complexion like a fresh burned brick, entered the depot followed by a dog almost as big as a yearling calf. Having purchased a ticket, the woman stood beside the train until the conductor came along, when she led off with: "You have been panted out to me as the boss of this train."

"Yes'm," was the modest reply.

"Well, I'm going to Detroit for the old man."

"Yes."

"And this dog is going along with me. He goes where I go every time in the year."

"Yes, he can go down in the baggage car."

"Not any he can't! That's what I stopped you for. This 'ere dog is going 'long in this 'ere car and nowhere else!"

"The rules of the road—"

"Rules be damned! My old man can be banged around by everybody and he never demands his rights; but Lucinda baint Thomas—not by a jug full!"

"Madam, let me—"

"I don't want no clawing off!" she interrupted, as she peeled a pair of black mittens off her big red hands.

"I'm going and the dog's going, and what I want to know is whether you want to raise a row on the cars or have it right now and here!"

The conductor looked the dog over and was about to shake his head, when the woman began untying her bonnet and quietly remarked:

"I s'pose, being as I am a woman, it would be no more than fair for the dog to sail in with me. Come here, Leonidas!"

"Madam," replied the conductor, as he felt a shiver go up his legs, "take your dog and get aboard!"

"Honest Injun?"

"No row after the cars start?"

"No."

"Then that settles that, and I'm much obliged, though you did kinder hang off at first. Leonidas, feller me and behave yourself!"—Detroit Free Press.

## To Detect Watered Milk.

If people care anything about knowing whether milk is watered all they have to do is to dip a well-polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk and withdraw it immediately in an upright position. If the milk is pure some of it will hang to the needle, but if water has been added, even in small proportions, the fluid will not adhere.



THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1880.

**Republican State Convention.**  
ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.  
The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairman.  
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

**Republican National Convention.**  
A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.  
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

**Second Congressional District Convention.**  
Rooms Republican Executive Committee.  
North Carolina—Goldsboro, N. C., March 24th, 1880.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Goldsboro, on the 1st day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent this district in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to nominate a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention must be regularly delegated by a county convention called by their several county committees. The following are the counties composing the Congressional District, with the number of delegates and alternates to which each is entitled:

Counties	Delegates	Alternates
Craven	2	2
Edgewood	2	2
Groene	1	1
Halifax	2	2
Jones	1	1
Lenoir	1	1
Northampton	1	1
Warren	2	2
Wayne	2	2
Wilson	1	1

The county committees of the above named counties, are requested to call a county convention in time to insure their counties being represented in the District Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.  
OLAND HUBBS, Chairman.  
E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

**Neuralgia—A Remarkable Cure.**  
The following extracts are from a letter received from S. A. Russell, Mesadero Agency, New Mexico, dated June 5th, 1869:—"I felt satisfied that if the remedy (Compound Oxygen) was really what you claimed it to be, it was just what I wanted for a daughter who had been a sufferer with neuralgia for more than fifteen years. I wrote you for a copy of your Treatise on Compound Oxygen. After reading this little work, and the certificates of such men as Judge Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, I felt that it was genuine, there must be real merit in the remedy. \*\*\* I then ordered the remedy sent to my daughter in Kansas. That was about one year ago, and since using the supply then ordered, my daughter has not only not had neuralgia, but considers herself in perfect health. \*\*\* Regarding my daughter as having, through the blessing of God, been permanently cured of as stubborn a case of neuralgia as it is possible for any person to be afflicted with and live, by the use of your Compound Oxygen, I esteem it a pleasure and a duty to send you this statement." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains a record of many remarkable cures, sent free. Address DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Family Discipline.**  
Chloride got out of bed suddenly the other night and caught his daughter sitting on the lap of a young man for whom he had an especial aversion. Walking up to the couple he collared one with either hand, and holding them at arms' length, he said, addressing the girl: "Lizzie, didn't I tell you not to allow this young fellow to come fooling around here? What you mean a doin'?" "We are getting up a tableau for the church, father," said Lizzie. "A tableau? What was them smacks I heard?" "That's in the tableau," answered the young man. "Oh, they was, was they? And what was all this huggin' I saw about?" "That is the tableau, too," said Lizzie. "Oh, it is, it is?" said Chloride, releasing the girl, and dragging the young man to the window, he hoisted the sack, seized him by the collar and the back of the pants and dropped him out.

"Oh, father! what are you doing?" shrieked Lizzie, in agonized tones, as the howl of a man and the growl of a dog came up from below.

"Nothin', nothing at all," said Chloride. "I was having a little tableau for the benefit of this family, and that was one of the affecting situations. I did feel kinder sorry for that coon," remarked father, when telling his wife of the incident, "for that dog hates a masher worse than I do castor oil, but discipline is going to be maintained in this family, if I have to feed every young man in town to that dog."

**Exchange.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE  
DR. C. McLANE'S  
CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, which differ differently but same pronunciation.

Dec 8-1y

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, No. 3, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attended to. apl 11-ly.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address Taux & Co Augusta, Maine. nov 6-1y

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC (WHITE).

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R. and O. M., meet 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Knights of Honor.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Carroll's Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 3d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. B. B.

North State Lodge No. 22, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 135, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCADE.

Cornelius Harriet Council No. 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 21, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 54, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC (COLORED).

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gilem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

Got en Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. O. G. S. AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenuous, meets every Tuesday evening.

Loving Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Demon and Pythias, meets every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans's building, on Princess street.

Mt. Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Convulsions follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU."

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spentorrhea, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Decline, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

"INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,"

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

J. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov 28-1y

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:50 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 3:40 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Arrive at Weldon at 3:53 A. M.

Leave Weldon at 2:13 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:10.

Leave Tarboro at 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Wednesday and Friday.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond, Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. no 23-1y

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily).

Leave Wilmington at 9:30 A. M.

Arrive Florence at 2:00 P. M.

Leave Florence at 5:00 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 8:20 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily).

Leave Wilmington at 10:13 P. M.

Arrive Florence at 3:30 A. M.

Leave Florence at 6:00 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 A. M.

This Train stops only at Florence, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt. nov 21-1y

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12:00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Charleston), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville.

Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

Accommodating TRAIN, daily.

Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

10:35 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans.

Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

All trains leave Richmond at 3:20 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent. mecl 25-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19-1y Sign of the Show Case.

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,

nov 9-1y Water, bet. Orange and Ann St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1880.

GOING SO.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily, at 1:07 p. m.

Arrives at Weldon at 3:30 p. m.

Southern Express leaves Petersburg, daily, at 1:48 p. m.

Arrives at Weldon at 2:08 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily, at 1:10 p. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 3:35 a. m.

Southern Express leaves Weldon, daily, at 1:55 a. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 3:55 a. m.

Freight with Passenger coach attached, leaves Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at 1:50 p. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 7:30 p. m.

Leaves Petersburg daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 a. m.

Arrives at Weldon at 12:15 p. m.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1880.

## NOTICE.

TOWN CREEK, BRUNSWICK CO.,  
May 7th, 1880.

There will be a Republican Convention held at Smithville on the 7th day of June, 1880, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. In accordance with the Republican rules of the state, each Township will hold meetings on the 29th instant to elect delegates to the said county convention.

ED. W. TAYLOR,  
Ch'm. Rep. Ex. Com.

(From the Raleigh Republican.)

MR. EDITOR:—As the columns of your really valuable paper are ever open to correspondents who appreciate your efforts in behalf of our state and people, will you permit me to communicate a few thoughts that at present suggest themselves to my mind, and which I trust will meet with the commendation of your many readers. The scripture teaches us "that time waits for no man, but that we must work while it is day," this being true in spiritual things, would it not be well for us as a race to make the same application in the conduct of our temporal affairs, what I mean, Mr. Editor, is this, we live in North Carolina, the most of our ancestors have lived, died, and are buried here, this is our native land, such being the fact, is it not high time that we begin to recognize it, and in all of our acts show that we are proud of its being so; we are in the full enjoyment of human rights, the demon spirit of caste prejudice is being slowly but surely cast out, we are looked upon by a goodly number, as worthy and useful citizens and not as miserable untrustworthy neighbors, such being the facts has not the time arrived, is this not surely the time when we should say the one to the other in the words of our Saviour "come and let us reason together." In union there is strength, and by a free interchange of opinions what good may not be accomplished. The outlook for our people, both politically and socially, was never better in the Old North State, and the results to be attained from a strict devotion to principle and honor never greater, why cannot we then, as colored men, (I mean those who have capacity to think, and the ability to contrive) plan for the guidance of our race and people. Then let such as those come to the front, and discharge those important duties that devolve upon them and in the performance of those duties, act for the good of the whole, instead of (as has been the case) a few. Advise and instruct our people how to do, and act, say to them.

"And though their path be dark and dreary, And its ending far out of sight, To foot it bravely, weak or weary, Trust in God and do the right."

They must learn that the average politician of the day will not answer, they act too much for self, and think of naught else than office and self-aggrandisement, instead of answering the demands of our people, and being able to do so, and security and perpetuity of those great principles that make us respected and honored among the cultured and refined people of our state and nation, their chief aim is to delight in the supposed honor of being called a state Senator or possessing some other title which in this day gives no indication of the worth of mental culture of its possessor.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say a few words in relation to the situation politically. The Republican party is again about to enter the field of politics, and contend for the right to govern and control the affairs of this nation. In North Carolina the honest colored voters will undoubtedly act with that party as heretofore, because its doctrines are his, its loyalty and devotion to the spirit of our institutions are his, but while they act with that party, so will they as colored men demand that they be allowed a voice in directing the internal affairs of that party. No sane man in the party who is unbiased will for one moment doubt but that the numerical strength of the colored vote entitles them to considerations, which in the past have never been accorded, but in the future will be demanded. And it is for the committee, recently re-organized, to see to it that the organization of the state convention the rights of all concerned will be satisfactorily and equitably determined, and I trust that it will be not considered out of place for me here to say that there is a growing sentiment among the colored people in favor of a departure from that abominable custom had in many of our conventions that ignores the honest, thoughtful and intelligent, because forsooth they claim their rights in the party, and refuse to do the bidding of others. We are to take the high ground of principle, and not so much policy.

I am glad to say that the breach made in the Democratic party in this congressional district is still open, and that the large number of white men who formerly acted with that party, who, in spite of threats or persuasion, left the party of oppression and wrong, and voted with us, and elected Judge Russell to Congress, are conferring together with a view of so arranging matters, so as to make success sure in the coming campaign. You may rest assured that the hard working whites of this section have found out at last that the Democratic party is not the poor man's party, and if the members of that "locofoco" party doubt this assertion, let them give us a chance to elect the officers of this city, and it will be proven.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me in conclusion say that with a good state ticket and reliable and worthy men on our country tickets, the Republican party in the east will not be composed of one race, and that our success will be certain and sure.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. L. MARSON,  
Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1880.

The subscription price of the Post is within the reach of all, only \$1 per annum.

## A Picture of John Sherman.

As Blaine is called "magnetic" Secretary Sherman is called "cold;" yet he has a gentler and far more sensitive face than either Blaine or Edmunds. It is a sagacious face, and in its fine lines you trace the subtle forces of his mental and spiritual power. He is tall, nearly if not quite six feet, and slight—a man who suggests mentality and not muscle. His head is very fine, broad and high; reasoning perceptive, and moral faculties alike largely developed. One gets the impression of great harmony of being both from contour and expression. Left fatherless at eight years of age, he went forth from his mother's love and care to grow up among strangers. Speaking of this time, he says: "Though the circumstances of my life were not very pleasant, being away from home, the hard severe training I had I always thought gave tone to my temper and character." In the life of a little child among strangers he learned the lesson of self-repression that made him the early master of himself; that made him seem cold to the outside world, while he is still to the little child at home the tenderest father alive. One must see it beside the home hearth to know how gentle and tender this face can grow. Defined as strong as it is everywhere. Pure in personal life as he is, spotless in public honor, firm, wise, sagacious, just, the faithful servant of the people! In these many years, I know no other man in whom in so great a degree meet so many qualities of a wise President. That the people may see this is my heart's desire and prayer to Almighty God.—Mary Clemmer in the Independent.

Ludden & Bates' Grand Clearing out Sale—The one grand chance of a lifetime to buy a fine Piano or Organ "awful Cheap."

Commencing May 15 and ending July 1. To save heavy expense and labor of removing to our New Double Four Store, July 1, we offer our entire stock of Pianos and Organs now on hand and to arrive before removal, consisting of 27 Chickering, 50 Mathushek, 21 Light & Co., 5 Hallet & Davis, 62 Southern Gem, 10 Favorite, 28 Guild & Church Pianos, 114 Mason & Hamlin, 100 Peloubet & Co., 44 Sterling Organs. All new and just from the Factory. Also 100 second hand Pianos and Organs, nearly all used only from one to six months, and precisely as good as new. All to be closed out by July 1, at Manufacturer's Wholesale Rates. We can't and won't move them. Don't miss the chance. Address us for "Clearing Out Sale Circulars and Prices," and be quick about it too. LUDDEN & BATES, Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga. May 16-4t

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market opened firm at 26 cts per gallon bid for regular packages, with sales reported later of 256 casks at 26 cents, closing quiet and steady.

**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained, with sales reported in these grades. Sales of 200 bbls fine rosins at \$2.50 for M Pale, \$3 for N Extra Pale, and \$3.25 for W Window Glass.

**TAR.**—The market was steady at \$1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs, at which price the receipts were placed.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was steady at \$1.00@1.75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—The market was quiet. Futures for May opened in New York at 11.61 and closed at 11.77; August opened at 11.80 and closed at 11.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	9 1/2	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 1/2	"	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling,	11 1/2	"	"

**RECEIPTS.**

Cotton,	24	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	424	casks
Rosin,	1,272	bbls
Tar,	136	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	238	bbls

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 15. The market was firm at 26 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.

**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.05 for Good Strained, with sales reported in these grades. We hear of sales of 20 bbls fine rosins at \$2.62 for M Pale and \$3.12 for N Extra Pale and 100 bbls do on private terms.

**TAR.**—The market was steady at \$1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs, at which price the receipts were placed.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was steady at \$1.00@1.75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—The market was quiet and unchanged. Futures for May opened in New York at 11.61 and closed at 11.77; August opened at 11.80 and closed at 11.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	9 1/2	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 1/2	"	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling,	11 1/2	"	"

**RECEIPTS.**

Cotton,	4	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	618	casks
Rosin,	528	bbls
Tar,	203	"
Crude Turpentine,	203	"

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 18. The market opened firm at 25 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported later of 400 casks at 25 cents, closing steady.

**ROSIN.**—Sales reported of 100 bbls

# PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER



A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.  
Is a sure cure for all the diseases which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.  
It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.  
The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.  
It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.  
Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.  
It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.  
It is WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.  
It should always be used for Pains in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.  
No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

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Good Strained at \$1.05, the market closing quiet at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained. Sales of 125 bbls fine rosins at \$2.25 for K Low Pale, \$2.50 for M Pale, \$3.00 for N Extra Pale, and \$3.25 for W Window Glass.

**TAR.**—The market opened steady at \$1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was steady at \$1.00@1.75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 15 cents on Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market was weak and lower to sell. Futures for May opened in New York at 11.34 and closed at 11.49; August opened at 11.50 and closed at 11.65. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	9 1/2	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 1/2	"	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling,	11 1/2	"	"

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	6	bales
Spirits turpentine,	501	casks
Rosin,	1,365	bbls
Tar,	13	"
Crude turpentine,	543	"

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 19. The market was dull at 25 cents per gallon for regular packages, with no sales to report.

**ROSIN.**—The market was steady at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained. No sales. The prices of fine rosins are placed to-day as follows: \$2.25 K Low Pale, \$2.50 for M Pale, \$3.00 for N Extra Pale, and \$3.25 for W Window Glass.

**TAR.**—The market was steady at \$1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was quoted steady at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—The market was quoted steady. No sales to-day. Futures for May opened in New York at 11.61 and closed at 11.73; August opened at 11.80 and closed at 11.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	9 1/2	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 1/2	"	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling,	11 1/2	"	"

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	61	bales
Spirits turpentine,	147	casks
Rosin,	434	bbls
Tar,	34	bbls
Crude turpentine,	252	bbls

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 20. The market was firm with sales of 300 casks at 24 cts. Afterwards 24 cts was bid and refused, the market closing firm.

**NOTE.**—To-day, the 20th of May, being observed as a holiday, the Produce Exchange was closed, hence we cannot give our usual official quotations and receipts.

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 21. The market opened steady at 24 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 50 casks at that price.

**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1.00 for Strained and \$1.05 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Sales of 75 bbls fine rosins at \$2.75 for M Pale and \$3.25 for N Extra Pale and \$3.50 for W Window Glass.

**TAR.**—The market was steady at \$1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was steady at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.75 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.40 for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—The market was quiet and unchanged. Futures for May opened in New York at 11.61 and closed at 11.73; August opened at 11.80 and closed at 11.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	9 1/2	cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1/2	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11 1/2	"	"
Low Middling,	10 1/2	"	"
Middling,	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling,	11 1/2	"	"

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	15	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	707	casks
Rosin,	1,381	bbls
Tar,	28	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	381	bbls

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—May 18. The market opened firm at 25 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported later of 400 casks at 25 cents, closing steady.

**ROSIN.**—Sales reported of 100 bbls

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER**  
A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.  
Is a sure cure for all the diseases which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.  
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It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.  
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PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.



## Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In malarial districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severe symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsin, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Jan 4 1y

**THE SORGO HANDBOOK**  
A valuable and complete guide to the culture and uses of Sorghum. It contains full and complete instructions for the cultivation of Sorghum for sugar, for wine, for stock feed, and for other purposes. It also contains full and complete instructions for the manufacture of Sorghum into sugar, wine, and other products. It is a valuable book for all who are interested in Sorghum, and is sold at a low price.

**Carolina Central Railway Company.**  
OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT  
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1880.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**  
ON and after Tuesday, 18th instant, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

## PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:30 P. M. Leave Hamlet at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. No. 2. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:30 P. M. Leave Hamlet at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. No. 3. Leave Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:30 P. M. Leave Hamlet at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M. No. 4. Arrive at Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 8:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

**LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.**  
Leaves Wilmington at 6:15 A. M. Arrives at Laurinburg at 4:30 P. M. Leaves Charlotte at 4:30 P. M. Arrives at Laurinburg at 4:30 P. M. Leaves Laurinburg at 4:30 P. M. Arrives at Charlotte at 4:30 P. M. Leaves Charlotte at 4:30 P. M. Arrives at Wilmington at 6:15 P. M.

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connection made at Charlotte via Stateville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

Also, via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points to Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 6 p. m., will arrive at destination at 7 p. m., next day. Sleeping-car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

Chas. E. Johnson, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, May 23-1y

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# CAUTION

JOHN H. WOLFE'S

## WOLFE'S

Schiedam

being sold in this market, notice is hereby

given to all; may concern

vending of any article, with any

of trade marks above described, will be

prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S.

Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

18 Beaver street, New York.

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